THE CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES BOWS TO THE POPULAR WILL.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE WITH A PROVISION FOR PLURAL VOTING GRANTED-GREAT REJOICING IN BRUSSELS.

Prussels, April 18.-The Chamber of Reprewith fourteen abstentions from voting, adopted universal suffrage, with a provision for plural voting by the classes owning property, according to the amount and situation of the property. Cheers within the Chamber were followed by prodigious acclamations from the enormous crowd that awaited the result of the voting outside the Chamber. The greatest enthusiasm was dis- tempt to make. played everywhere, and the people joined in a flee in honor of the great triumph which they to-day for making a speech in the course of which he achieved. It is expected that the decision in used threatening language against the Burgomaster. had achieved. It is expected that the decision in favor of universal suffrage will have an allaying effect upon the popular excitement and agitation, which had been rapidly assuming the ens of a general insurrection. The dread of terrible uprising of the people, similar to that of the French Revolution in its resistless rage against privilege and power, had the effect of bringing the Chamber of Representatives around to the popular side. There is no doubt in many minds that had the Chamber not acted promptly there would have been a revolution in Brussels.

When the Chamber of Representatives met M. Beernaert, the Premier, congratulated the gendarmes and the Civic Guard on their success in coping with the disorder. The Government would guarantee, M. Beernaert declared, to maintain order. The Premier intimated that the reports on the proposals for the revision of the Constitution would be debated to-morrow.

M. Demou at once arose and proposed that the Chamber should not wait until to-morrow, but should suspend its sitting in order that the reports should be made ready for immediate presentation, and then assemble again at once to discuss

To this proposition the Chamber agreed. The agreement appeared to be hastened by the presence of an enormous throng of people who crowded the precincts of the Chamber, evidently greatly excited on the subject of universal suffrage and resolute that there should be no delay in consider-ing it. The approaches to the Chamber were strongly guarded to prevent violence being done to obnoxious members.

After the preparation of the reports on the revision of the Constitution, the Chamber reassembled and adopted the preposals by the above

In view of the action of the Deputies, the labor leaders resolved at a meeting held this evening to advise the abandonment of the general strike. At the same time they decided to issue to the people a manifesto against the Nyssen bill, which proposes the combination of plural voting and universal suffrage. The leaders will urge the people to follow up their victory by agitating unceasingly for universal suffrage pure and simple.

unceasingly for universal suffrage pure and simple.

Police and workingmen have had several encounters this evening, and six rioters have been seriously injured. Nevertheless, the end of the riots is believed to be near. The decision of the labor leaders to abandon the strike has produced a general feeling of relief. The police have worked night and day and are completely exhausted. Were the strike and riots to continue a few days more, the preservation of order would be left entirely to the military, as the police could not endure the strain forty-eight hours longer. Many arrests of Socialists are reported from the provinces.

At meetings of strikers in and around Ghent this evening resolutions in favor of resuming

evening resolutions in favor of resuming to-morrow were passed.

RIOTS THROUGHOUT THE DAY.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN AND ABOUT ANTWERP.

STRIKERS DISPERSED AT THE POINT OF THE

BAYONET WITH MUCH BLOODSHED BRUSSELS IN A FERMENT.

Brossels, April 18.—The night passed for more quietly than the authorities expected. Disturbances occurred concerted attempt to rebel against the King. The movement is directed entirely against the Chamber of Deputies and the Ministers who oppose the workingmen's demands for the right to vote when they

The most serious disturbance that has occurred to-day is reported from Bourgehout, a village a short distance from Antwerp. Many candlemakers are employed in the village, and a majority of them have joined the movement in favor of universal upon the rloters and drove them away. Four of the strikers, however, were killed, and fifteen others received more or less serious bayonets thrusts. It is certain that some of the wounded will die. Great excitement prevails in the village, and the strikers threaten vengeance for the death of their comrades. Here, as in other parts of the country, the men are in many instances spurred on to riot by the women. In Antwerp to-day the outlook is more threatening than it was yesterday, and this despite the fact that

extraordinary military precautions have been taken to preserve the peace. Among the more prominent of the agitators in Antwerp are a number of Anarchists. Of these, two, Fabry and Welters, have made themselves particularly obnoxious to the police. and to-day they were placed under arres. The striking dock laborers began their disorderly demonstrations again this morning.

They took pos session of the docks and marched along the water front attacking the men who were at work, compelling many of them to quit. One captain of a vessel, from which the men had been driven away, protested to the leaders of the rioters, whereupon the mob promptly stoned him and forced him to fice. The police in force were finally ordered to disperse the rioters. A short conflict ensued, during which the police used their swords and revolvers, and finally the mob scattered.

The mob gathered again as soon as the police disappeared, and the gendarmes were again sent to the wharves to disperse the rioters. This they succeeded in doing, but not until they had measured strength with the mob. As soon as the mob were driven from one point along the river front they would appear it another and continue the rioting. Several times during the morning the police were obliged to charge the strikers, and every time were met with resistance 61x of the ricters suffering from sword wounds fell into the hands of the police. The situation is still

scene of the trouble in Antwerp is in the northern part of the city, near the great basins. Here are the Bassin Asia, Bassin de la Compine, the Bassin du Kattendyk, the Bassin Amerika, the Bassin Afrika, the Grand Bassin and the Petit Bassin, all of which are usually busy with commerce from all parts of the world. One of the principal quays on the River scheldt in this part of the city is the Qual du Rhin, on which a quantity of cotton is stored. ne of the more desperate strikers determined to set fire to this cotton, and, cluding the vigilance of the police, they passed through the Rue d' Amsterdan to the Quay Quest, and thence through the Rue du Bresil to the Quai du Rhin. The cotton was set on and the dense smoke attracted the attention of the gendarmes, who hastened to the scene, where they came upon the strikers, who were still enin applying fire to a pile of 400 bales of cotton. A conflict between the strikers and the gendarmes cliewed, and the former were by repeated charges between from the quay. An alarm was given upon covery of the fire and the firemen actively en-

ing the flames. will have a decidedly depressing effect upon the comwell have a decided by the comwell hav

BELGIAN PEOPLE TRIUMPH. only one affected. Work has ceased in the factories and mills, of which Antwerp boasts a great number. and the revolutionary movement is constantly gaining fresh supporters. Not all of those who are taking part in the strike, however, indulge in riotons demonstrations. Hundreds of the workingmen have quit their employment as a protest against stendfastly refuse to take part in any overt act

In Brussels the ferment continued with no sign of abatement. The streets were filled with crowds of sentatives to-day, by a vote of 119 against 12, excited workingmen, and a general feeling of uneasiness prevailed. It was the intention of the strikers to hold a grand demonstration to-day in the park at St. Gilles, two miles south of Brussels. master Koekeiberg, of St. Gilles, refused to prohibit the meeting in the park there to-day, and as a result the Governor of Brabant took the affair into his own to prevent any demonstration the strikers might at

Edmund Ricard, a barrister of this city, was arrested

hold meetings despite the orders of the Governor of intend to hold their demonstrations within the city they trust they will not be interfered with by the authorities. One such meeting was held this morning at Molenbeck, a short distance from Brussels. Fifteen thousand workingmen assembled at this place, and pointed out the wrongs under which laborers, miners, and called upon them to assert their rights. The meeting was most enthusiastic, and great significance attaches to it. The immense crowd of workingmen all swore that they would sacrifice life if it were needful to obtain the right of manhood suffrage. meeting broke up without interference from the au-

needful to obtain the right of manhood suffrage. The meeting broke up without interference from the authorities, and most of the crowd returned to the city. The newspapers supporting the Government affect to treat the movement with contempt. To-day the strikers attempted to compet them to stop publication, but in this they were unsuccessful.

The King, it is known, is in favor of a wide extension of the suffrage, and the crowds of excited workingmen who demand what they believe to be their right have nothing against him personally. Impartial observers of the situation readily find aympathy with the strikers. Belgiam is, with the exception of Russia, perhaps, the only country where there is also lately no law protecting the workingman from the rapacity and greet of his employer. The Belgiam workingmen have seen within the last ten years their brethren in other countries placed under the protection of special laws enacted for their benefit, and have seen employers held to a strict liability when those laws were violated. The Belgiams have had nothing, and the bourgeoise class, which rule the country, evidently intend that they shall have nothing if they can prevent it. Hence in their desire to assert their manhood and secure their rights, the spectacle presents itself of a gigantic strike to obtain the right to elect representatives among the lawmakers, were the strikers armed and disciplined there is no question that the industrial revolution would quickly become a bloody contest. As it is, the strikers have, in many instances, routed the armed police, and have not hesitated to attack the soldery.

The peace effective of Belgium, officers and men, is 48,841, exclusive of the Civic Guard, numbering 43,647 men, and disorganized mebs of workingmen, only a few of whom possess weapons, have little chance of overthrowing the Government by resorting to attack the soldery.

The peace effective of Belgium, officers and men, is 48,841, exclusive of the Civic Guard, numbering 43,647 men, and disorganized mebs of workingmen

A BIG CONCERN EMBARRASSED.

THE LANTING LUMBER COMPANY AND THE LANS

ING IRON AND ENGINE WORKS IN TROUBLE. Lansing, Mich., April 18.-The Lansing Lumber Company and the Lansing Iron and Engine Works this afternoon executed to Orlando M. Parnes mortgages upon all their property, real and personal, to secure their paper, of which he is a large endorser. All the assets of the two concerns, aggregating \$1,800,000, are placed in his hands. It is said th Habilities will not exceed more than half that sum. The embarrassment of the two institutions was caused by the stringency of the money market for the past

Lansing, Mich., April 18 .- At 3 o'clock this afternoon State Banking Commissioner Sherwood took charge of the Central Michigan Savings Bank of this barrassment of the Lansing Lumber Company and the Lansing Iron and Engine Works. A statement of the bank's condition has not yet been made public.

AFRAID HER HÜSBAND WOULD KILL HER

MRS. WEIDNER, AFTER TAKING FOUR RE VOLVERS FROM HIM, HAS HIM

Mrs. Henrietta Weidner, of No. 689 Bedford-ave., Brooklyn, yesterday charged her husband. Willism Weidner, in the Lee Avenue Poltee Court, with threaten-ing to shoot her. According to the woman's story. Weidner at one time had between \$50,000 and \$90,000. suffrage. Those who remained at work were attached by the strikers to-day, and the troops were called upon to protect the workers and restore order. The appearance of the soldiers had little or no effect in quelling the riot, and the orders to the rioters to disperse met with no attention. The strikers continued their attacks upon the "blacklegs," as though no troops were present. The officer in compand of the soldiers ordered his men to fix bayonets, and then followed the order to charge. On a full ran, with levelled bayonets, the soldiers charged upon the rioters and drove them away. Four of the very consensation of the revolver, which she secured. Then she went to the police court for a warrant for his arrest. Mrs. Weidner at one time had between \$50.000 and \$60.000, which he lost in speculation. This seemed to unbalance this mis min may be followed her wherever she went. Recently he purchased a revolver for the purpose, it is alleged, of killing her. At least half a dozen times, Mrs. Weidner says, she with a revolver, but she induced him to go to his room. On Sunday he pointed the revolver at her, saying that the possession of the revolver, which she secured. Then she went to the police court for a warrant for his arrest. Mrs. Weidner aid that it was the fourth revolver, which she secured. Then she went to the police court for a warrant for his arrest. Mrs. Weidner aid that it was the fourth revolver, which she secured. Then she went to the police court for a warrant for his arrest. Mrs. Weidner aid that it was the fourth revolver, which she secured. volver that she had taken from her husband, and that she and her children had to lock themselves in their rooms at night for fear they would be killed by her husband while they siept. Justice Goetting held Weidner in \$1,000 bail for trial. He is sixty-three years old, and was a soldier in the Mexican War.

Buffalo, N. Y. April 18 .- Two more of the im migrants from Hamburg who landed at Halifax at tempted to get into Euffalo yesterday, but were un successful. Michael Poterski and his wife arrived a Fort Erie yesterday with clean bills of health signed by the United States Consul at Halifax. They were allowed to come across the river, but upon landing at this side were met by Inspector De Barry, who found that they were peupers and promptly re-turned them to the Canadian side. Health Commissioner Wende has sent a communication to the superintendent of the railroads entering this city warning them to be more particular in the supervision of the transportation of immigrants from Europe by way of Canada, and notifying them that any future dolivery of immigrants without the necessary clean bill of health will compel the adoption of such measures against the railroads as may be necessary for the proper pretection of the public health.

JOHN HALLECK'S SENTENCE SUSPENDED.

Point Pleasant, N. J., April 18 (Special) .- John Halleck, the Pennsylvania Railroad brakeman on the York and Long Branch Division of that road, who some two weeks ago shot at Dr. Frank W. Whitaker, of this place, and who was subsequently indicted by the Ocean County Grand Jury, was brought into court to-day, and through counsel pleaded "non vult." The Court thereupon suspended sentence. Dr. Whitaker sent a letter to the court exonerating Halleck from all blame, in so far as the attack upon the doctor was concerned, and this had much to do with the final determination of a case that had the indications of a sensation behind it.

SAMUEL J. COLGATE'S WILL FILED.

Poughke-psic, N. Y., April 18.-The will of the late Samuel J. Colgate was admitted to probate to-day. It gives his wife, Cora Smith Colgate, all the personal property. The rest, residue and remainder is given in trust for the wife during her life, and at her death the property is to revert to the children. The estate is estimated to be worth from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

A NEW PROFESSOR AT CORNELL.

Ithaca, N. Y., April 19.-The department of botany at Cornell University has been enlarged by the es-tablishment of an assistant professorship, which W.

COMMENCEMENT HONORS AT WILLIAMS. Williamstown, Mass., April 18.-The register of

the senior class, and Louis J. Balliet, of Lockport, N. Y., salutatorian

A TERRIBLE TORNADO IN ARKANSAS.

SEVEN PEOPLE KILLED AND A TOWN ALMOST

ENTIRELY DESTROYED. Little Rock, Ark., April 18 .- News was received ere to-day of a fearful tornade in Fourche Valley, Scott County. The town of Boles was almost entirely destroyed. Seven persons were

killed and a large number injured. The path of the storm was half a mile in width, and everything was swept before it. The for political reasons. Dr. Johnson had held the bodies of a number of the killed were carried over half a mile by the storm. It is impossible to get full particulars, but it is known that at least seven people were killed, and the number may be much larger.

Boles, Scott County, is a small hamlet near the western border of Arkansas, about twenty-five miles from the Indian Territory line. It is nearly forty miles from any railway station, and its population in 1800 was put down at fifty.

WORK OF A STORM IN KANSAS.

Topeka, Kan., April 18 .- A report reached this city to-night that a tornado passed three miles Osage City at 5 o'clock this afternoon, doing great One woman is known to have been killed and a number of persons were injured. The full extent of the damage cannot be learned, as the telegraph wires in the vicinity of Osage City were protrated. All wires west of Teneka are also down, and it is feared that a tornado may have swept across the central portion of the State.

LACKED THE COURAGE TO FACE PAILURE.

BUSINESS TROUBLES THE PROBABLE CAUSE OF HORACE O'DONOGHUE'S SUICIDE.

Chleago, April 18.-The spicide of wealthy Horac O'Donoghue, supposed to be due solely to a sudden insure impulse, was revealed to-day as probably the number of Chicago publishing houses. The general Impression at the time of O'Donoghue's death was that he was in easy circumstances. The fallure last week of the Melbourne Publishing Company and the Nile C. Smith Publishing Company have, it is said, put a different face upon O'Donoghue's affairs.

plained as follows: O'Donoghue printed and bound their books. He did first-class work, and when it dating. Cash was no object to him, his customers notes were just as acceptable, since the banks were Indersement. A time came when O'Donoghue needed of his whom he had repeatedly assisted, for course, and in amounts twice and thrice the size

The total amount of these accommodation notes I this heavy load upon him, others in the same line of business say he could have pulled through but for the personal relationship and the temperary mental derangement caused thereby. These notes were com-He could not pay them. Neither could be face his friends and tell them of his failure.

ufficient to take care of all the indebtedness in time. He had real estate valued at about \$300,000, on which there is about \$100,000 insurance. His mother has a dower right in one-third of this and his widow in one plant is worth about \$150,000,

BALLOT-BOX STUFFERS GO FREE.

INDICTMENTS AGAINST EX-SHERIFF " BOR" DAVIS AND OTHERS QUASHED.

Trenton, N. J., April 18.-District Attorney White has entered a nolle prosequi to quash the indist-ments against ex-Sheriff Davis, of Hudson County, whom there were four charges of conspiracy the death of Sheriff McPhillips, of Hudson, left the Government without evidence against Davis. An

FIVE NEW TYPHUS FEVER CASES.

MISS TOWNSEND'S CONDITION CRITICAL-174 DEATHS REPORTED.

Miss Leilita Townsend, the general secretary of the Girls' Friendly Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, who was sent from St. Luke's Hospital to North Brother Island on Monday, Ill with typhus fever, was said to be slightly improved yesterday, but her condition was still critical.

There were two deaths from the fever on the island. Anna Connelly, a workhouse patient, died in the morning, and Mary Mersley, who also had been sent from the workhouse, died in the afternoon. Three new cases of the fever were reported. John Dunn, aged thirty-seven, and Joseph Lemontongue, aged sixty-five, were removed from the Charity Hospital, and Julia Smith, forty-four years old, was found to be ill with the fever in her home. No. 250 West Forty-fourth-st. The three patients were removed to North Brother Island.

Yesterday afternoon Lewis C. Gabil, of the Union Hotel, Bowery and Hester-st., a truck driver, walked into Gouverneur Hospital and complained of being iii. It was discovered that he was suffering from typhus fever, and he was removed to the Willard typhus fever, and he was removed to the White Parker Hospital. Mrs. R. J. McGuire, of No. 135 West Sixteenth-st., was taken to Bellevue Hospital last night suffering from typhus fever. At the Eureau of Vital Statistics yesterday 174

deaths were rejorted, of which six were caused by influenza in complication with other diseases.

CHICAGO SUES HER COUNTY TREASURER.

Chlengo, April 18 (Special).-Two suits were filed in the Superior Court this afternoon against Charles Kern, county treasurer. The city is plaintiff in each one, and \$00,000 is sought to be recovered by each proceeding. The actions are in assumsit, and no details are given. The law provides that the county collector shall make a settlement every ten days.

This, it is represented, Kern has failed to do. It is said that at times when he has had as much as \$2,000,000 in his possession he has refused to account for more than \$400,000 or \$500,000, saying that he had no more on hand. It will be set up that Mr. Kern has made large profits by lending out the city's money at interest.

FUNERAL OF THOMAS H. DUDLEY.

Camden, April 18 (Special).-The funeral to-day of Thomas H. Dudley was marked by the greatest simplicity. A brief Friends' service was said at "The subpactly. A brief Friends' service was said at "The Grange," Mr. Dudley's great page at Dudley, on the Pennstlvania Railroad. There was a large gathering of prominent men. Mr. Dudley's large estate goes to his son Edward and his two daughters.

SECRETARY HOKE SMITH ILL.

Washington, April 18.-A telegram was received to-day from Secretary Hoke Smith, from Athens, Ga., stating that he was ill with a severe cold, but would return to Washington in a day or two. Since his appointment as Secretary of the Interior Mr. Smith has given from fifteen to eighteen hours a day to his official duties, and in consequence he is overworked and needs rest.

Baltimore, April 18 (Special).--Professor H. Newell Martin, head of the biological department of the Johns Hopkins University, has announced his resignation from that institution, failing health being assigned as the reason. Though a young man he has not been able to be regularly at this post for several years, and the recent death of his wife has made his attendance in the lecture courses impossible. Dr. Martin is an Englishman by birth, a pupil of the great scientist Huxley, who recommended him to the Hopkins University when it first opened, in 1876. The popularity and progress of biological science in this country is largely due to Professor Martin's efforts.

SCANNELL'S BRUTAL ACT.

HE FORCES A PHYSICIAN TO RESIGN. DEMORALIZING WORK IN THE FIRE DEPART

MENT-THE PLACE WANTED FOR TAMMANY. John J. Scannell has demonstrated his unfitnees for the office of Fire Commissioner by driving out of the Fire Department the hardest worked and most trusted of the medical officers, Dr. Samuel M. Johnson. He even had the brutal frankness to tell-Dr. Johnson that his place was wanted office of vice-medical officer in the Fire Department for twelve years, with a salary of \$2,000 year. His duties included attendance on sich firemen and examining men for appointment promotion or retirement. He has been a Republican voter for years, but he never took ar active part in politics, partly because he was too busy attending to his professional duties, and he was appointed to the office in the departmen twelve years ago because he had a good standing as a physician, and not for any political reason Dr. Johnson lives at No. 133 West Tenth-st, and has an office there. It was part of his duty to report at Fire Headquarters in East Sixty-seventh-st every morning. A week ago Dr. Johnson was called into the office of Commissioner Scannell who said to him bluntly :

"Doctor, I want your resignation." "Why?" Dr. Johnson inquired, astonished a the unexpected demand for his official scalp. "Because you are a Republican, and we your place for political reasons," was the cool reply. Then, with an attempt to make the case plainer, the Commissioner continued: "Under stand, Doctor, there has been no fault found with the way in which you have performed your dutie Your services in the department have been satis

fer a member of the Tammany Hall organization, and so I ask for your resignation. "When do you want it?"

" Now." "When is it to take effect?"

"Immediately."

Dr. Johnson went to another office to write hi resignation, and incidentally spoke of the matte to another member of the department, who said Don't permit that man Scannell to turn you ou in that snap fashion. The Commissioners will not dere to put you out if you refuse to hand in your resignation.

Going into the office of the counsel to the Fire Commissioners, Dr. Johnson said his resignation had been asked for, and inquired if he could be removed at the pleasure of the Commissioners if he refused to resign. The counsel said "yes," and Dr. Johnson at once wrote out his resigna tion and sent it to the Commissioners. Another lawyer has told Dr. Johnson since then that he was fooled by the officials at Fire Headquarters and that he could not have been removed frot

Many of the ffremen have expressed disgust an indignation at the forced retirement of Dr. John an examiner. The Commissioners have appointed a Dr. McIntyre, of West One-hundred-and-twenty a Dr. McIntyre, of West One-hundred-and-twentyfifthest, in place of Dr. Johnson. The firement say that if Dr. McIntyre is a Tammany politician he may be used as a tool to get other worthy members out of the department by "cooking up' reports on examinations for retirement to suit the Commissioners. They say also that little regard for their health and their lives was shown by the displacement of a good medical officer like Dr. Johnson.

Other displacements are looked for the them.

Dr. Johnson.

Other displacements are looked for under the new Tammany regime at Fire Headquarters, and there is a disorganizing expectancy throughout the department. A faithful employe in the repair shops of the department was got out of the way recently in a peculiar manner. The Commissioner recently in a peculiar manner. The Commissioner could make no charges against him, and he would not resign, so his place was abolished by formal vote. Then the same place was creater under another name and a faminany heeler was received in his place. appointed in his place.

THE JOHN EVEL MAKING GOOD TIME.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE PIONEER INGINE ON ITS WAY WEST.

Harrisburg, Penn., April 18.-The interest in the John Bull train increases as the little locomotive and the two ancient coathes proceed westward. After leaving Philadelphia last evening, large crowds gathered along the banks overlooking the Pennsylvani Railroad in the suburies of the Quaker City and cheered lustily as the John Bull putted along to a notsy struggle to maintain a fifteen mile rate. Stop-were frequent, and the escorting special train wamany times obliged to pull up sharply. All station were crowded and the gatherings, by cheeding and waving of handkerchiefs, bade godspeed to Bull as it drew away. At Harrisburg the station gates were opened for the townpeople, who inspected the

min from wheels to roof.

Millin, Penn., April 18.—Harrisburg was left at s p. m., after the train had been duly inspected and approved by Governor Pattison and his party. West Pittsburg the train will be run by daylight only Altoons, Penn., April 18.-The game little Joh he having found cannel coal to be best suited his taste as a steam producer, laughed at up gradhis taste as a steam producer, laughed at up gride and got over the rails exactly according to the tast hid down for him by the officials of the road. The departure from Altoona was scheduled for 6 o'efter and during the night the John Buil is confident expected to climb over the summit of the Alleghenles, a feat never dreamed of on his arrival in Americ sixty years ago.

THE UNION PACIFIC STRIKE.

BOTH SIDES FIRM AND EVERTHING QUIET.

Omaha, April 18 (Special).-The 1,000 Union Pacific strikers assert that the company must come to their terms within forty-eight hours or be subjected to : general tie-up of the entire system. They claim the locomotive engineers are in favor of supporting the mechanics and will leave their engines when the signal is given. The Union Pacific officers are not inclined to accept this view of the situation. They assert that they will not attempt to fill the place of the strikers, as the shops can remain closed three months without materially affecting the company It is not likely that other employes will join to strikers. To grant the strikers' demands means a increase of \$100,000 annually. Fears are entertainthat trouble will spread to other Western lines.

The action of the Moulders' Union last night in refusing to sanction the strike of the Union Pacific employes put a little damper on the enthusiasm of the men who walked out yesterday. All the moulder went to work as usual this morning, but the othe ironworkers who quit yesterday remained out. There were no additions to the strikers' ranks this morning and everything about the shops was quiet, Denver, Col., April 18 .- Everything is quiet at the

Denver, Col., April 18.—Everything is quiet at the Union Pacific shops in this city to-day. While the strike at various points along the lines yesterday has caused considerable excitement among the men, they all returned to work this morning, and the indications are that the men at this point will not go out for several days, if at all.

Cheyenne, Wyo., April 18.—A meeting of shopmen was held last night, at which the bollermakers and machinists' apprentices decided to join the strikers, and this morning they did not go to work. The strikers are still orderly and quiet.

ONLY " STRAIGHT" DUTY ON SUMATRA WRAPPERS Hartford, Conn., April 18.-Charles Soby, a cigar manufacturer of this city, received notice afternoon that the Circuit Court of Appeals in Newafternoon that the Circuit Court of Appeais in See York to-day decided in his favor the famous tobacco-case brought against him by the Government. He imported a lot of Sumatra wrappers, on which he wanted to pay "straight" duty. The Costom House officers in this city decided that he must pay mixed duty. The case was tried before Judge Shipman in the United States Court, who gave judgment of the United States Court, who gave judgment of \$3,552 in favor of Mr. Soby. The case was appended to the Supreme Ceurt, and that court decided that it did not have jurisdiction in the matter. It was then taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals. The Judgment is reaffirmed with interest. This is the first case tried since the new duty went into effect, and it was watched with great interest by tobacco growers.

SHEEHAN'S MAN REMOVED.

MAYOR BISHOP, OF BUFFALO, ADOPTS DRASTIC MEASURES.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMON COUNCIL CHARGED WITH MALFEASANCE IN OFFICE

-MACHINE MEN WRATHFUL.

(ST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE) .

Buffalo, April 18 .- When Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan gets the news of this afternoon's developments in Buffalo he will realize, perhaps for the first time. there is in the city a great reserve force of quiet citizens, who rarely take much part in municipal affairs, but who are dangerous when once aroused They are aroused now, and as one consequence the local fleutenant of the Sheehan forces, James Hanom office by Mayor Bishop at 3:30 the afternoon on a charge of malfeasance. Hanrahan is the man to whom, with Controller Gavin, another seehan servant, the "sneak bill" gave the power rganizing the Police Department, as an adjunct to

The charges against Hanrahan were, it seems, filed with Mayor Bishop last Saturday, as soon as the full normity of the "sneak bill" became known. vere made by Harlow C. Curtis and Sheldon T. Viele. nembers of the Cleveland Democracy. The Mayor, also a Cleveland Democrat, promptly signed an order removing Hanrahan until April 26, the day after Judge Green's injunction is returnable, and command ing him to show cause on that day why he should not deprived of his office permanently. With this order in his pocket, the Mayor awaited developments until this morning, when he gave Hanrahan the alternative of resigning or of having the order served on him The Sheehan Heutenant refused to resign and hastened to consult Mr. Cuneen, one of Sheehan's law partners. When Hanrahan was summoned to the Mayor's office for decapitation this afternoon Caneen went with him as a witness to the operation, preparatory to an appeal to the courts, which, it is said, will be made at once. The charges against Hanrahan are that under cover of his son's name he secured th contract for supplying all the coal to the city's Pool approved the orders for the payment of his own bills This is in direct violation of the city charter. rahan's only defence is that the contract was made

The excitement at the City Hall occasioned by this coup was something unprecedented. The wrath of the Sheehan men knew no bounds. They immediately began searching the minutes of the Common Council and now claim to have found evidence that many members of both bodies have been selling goods to, and been contracting with the city; that the Mayor has these facts under his eyes in the minutes, which he approves, and that the Mayor has drawn orders for these unlawful appropriations of money from time to time, and has wholly neglected to keep his oath of office by preventing the Aldermen from dealing with themselves in violation of law, and has, in fact, aided the unlawful dealings by signing the On the strength of these discoveries it is asserted that Hanrahan will prefer charges against Mayor Bishop 19 Governor Flower for malfeasance

Judge Green's injunction restraining Hanrahan and Gavin from appointing Police Commissioners was not returnable until April 25, but by agreement of th Council the question will be argued on Thursday of this week, John G. Milburn, a famous Cleveland Democrat, appearing in behalf of the citizens, and another of Sheehan's law partners, ex-Attorney-General Tabor, in defence of the constitutionality of the sneak bill." Probably it was to guard against a setting aside of the injunction that assurance made double sure by Hanrahan's removal from

to-day on the Real Estate Exchange, and after vigorous speech-making, resolutions were adopted cor speech making, resolutions were adopted condemnated flowernor Flower for signing the "sneak bill," and declaring "that we, the members of the Buffalo Real Estate Exchange, denounce this legislation and the practices by which it was produced, as dangerous, revolutionary, and impertment interference with the rights of the people of the dity of Buffalo to control and govern their own adars, and we condemn those who were responsible for such legislation as public concentrate who have betrayed the trust reposed in them. and govern their own and the who were responsible for such legislation as public servants who have betrayed the trust reposed in them, have degraded their own office from the position of public trust to one of private plander, and have used their power not to secure the advantage of their constituents, but for the benefit of a political faction." There was one especially interesting speech at the cleveland Democracy meeting last night when it was voted to expel sheehan, senator Endres and Assemblymen Goldherg and Clahan. The speaker was Herbert P. Bissell, cousin and law partner of Postmaster General Bissell and personal friend of President Cleveland. If any further evidence of the attitude of the Administration toward the machine is needed it can be had in Mr. Bissell's remarks. He said such methods as those by which the "sneak bill" had been passed would digrace polities in the centre of Africa. He continued: "No one more than I would be giad to see the party stronger than ever, but I don't believe in putting my neck under the foot of any political Czar in order to see the various elements of the party continued." A story is published here to day that Lieutenant-flowering Sheelan was so "ratified" and in such a

bined."
A story is published here to day that Lieutenant-Governor Shechan was so "rattled" and in such a harry to get out of town yesterday afternoon that he forgot to pay his hotel bill, and even forgot the sleep-ing car check which he had bought.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES MEETS. Washington, April 18.-The annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences began to-day. Nearly a hundred members were present from all the large cities in the country, and with them were many prominent visitors, including ex-speaker Reed. Today the reading of papers was begun, and will be continued throughout the meeting. The first paper read to-day was on the structure of the intromitten organ of the ophidia-Professor E. D. Cope, of Phila organ of the opinion-froissor R. D. Cape, of underlying the control of the paper was followed by a blographical memoir of General M. C. Meigs, by General H. L. Abbott, United States Army.

The election of officers will be held to-morrow. The sessions will continue for several days, during which a number of scientific papers will be read.

Rochester, N. Y., April 18.-Little was talked of in business circles this morning but the Yates-Warner embarrassment. Walter B. Duffy, Mr. Yates's assignce, will commence work at once upon a schedule. The law allows bim twenty days in which to prepare this schedule and owing to the largely involved state of his affairs it will probably require all of the time allowed. One of the first duties of the assignce will be the make out a list of the notes of which Mr. Warner is the maker and Mr. Yates the indorser and which have already been paid by Mr. Yates. For it is evident that a onsiderable claim against Mr. Warner will of the assets which come into the assignee's hands. Mr. Yates is reported to be very indignant at the stand that Mr. Warner has taken in the matter, and as soon as the amount of Mr. Warner's liability to Mr. Yates can be determined some statement thereof will undoubtedly be made.

H. H. Warner, the well-known manufacturer of patent medicines, when seen by a Tribune reported yesterday in the offices of the Industrial and Mining Guaronty Company, at No. 41 Broadway, said that the stories of his connection with the failure of Arthur G. Yates, presiders of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pitisburg Company, were exaggerations. "It is true," said Mr. Warner, "that I am on Mr. Yates's paper and he is on my paper, but I am not involved to any great extent, and Lone of the interests with which I am connected with will suffer thereby."

A SUCCESSFUL OBSERVATION OF THE ECLIPSE. San Francisco, April 18.-Director Holden of the Lick Observatory has just received a telegram from Professor Schneberle that the Lick Observatory expedition to observe the solar eclipse in Chili has been successful in every respect; fifty photographs were secured by the Professor and his assistants.

THE BAY STATE GAS INVESTIGATION.

Boston, April 18.-The investigation of the Bay Boston, April 18.—The investigation of the Bay State Gas Company was continued to-day at the State House. George Fred Williams conducting the examination of witnesses. Charles P. Curtis, of Swamp-scott, and William S. Dexter, of the trustees appointed to sell the stock of the Boston Gaslight Company, said the total amount of the sale was 4,866 shares at \$1,200 per share and \$150,000 besides, which was to be paid to the officers, and some of the recharge to be paid to the officers and some of the workmen of the old company and to members of the Committee of Trustees for services, but not to be divided among stockholders. Mr. Williams quoted figures to show the great increase in salaries paid by the Bay State Company over those paid by the other five om-panies before the Bay State obtained control.

GERMAN WARSHIPS ARRIVE.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA AND SEEADLER JOIN THE FLEET.

FINE TYPES OF EMPEROR WILLIAM'S NAVY-ADMIRAL GHERARDI GIVES A DINNER ON

> THE DOLPHIN TO THE FOREIGN COMMANDERS-THE SPECTACLE AT HAMPTON ROADS.

[BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Fort Monroe, Va., April 18.-Two more foreign ships joined the fleet here to-day, the German cruisers Kaiserin Augusta and Sceadler dropping into the Roads just before sunset. The sun had disappeared behind a bank of fleery clouds far on the western horizon, and the roadstead had begun to settle down into the quiet of fast approach ing dusk, when two white men-of-war, flying a flag which in the twilight could hardly be distinguished from those flapping from the masts of the English squadron, steamed slowly in between the fort and the Rip Raps. The leader fired salute of twenty-one guns as she neared the ramparts of the fort, and on the fort's replying, gun for gun, the already deserted piers and the long piazzas of the Hygeia filled with animated crowds of sight-seers, anxious to discover who and what the newcomers were. Passing the Blake the bigger warship hoisted the English flag and saluted with fifteen guns, the echoes of which were caught again by the quick return volley from the British Admiral's flagship. Opposite the Phila-delphia the stranger again fired thirteen guns— the Rear Admiral's allowance—and the Philadelphia answered with seven, or some smaller, proportioned to the lower rank of the visitor's commander. Both the Blake and the Philadelphia, which lay close ashore, had hoisted, on seluting, the stranger's colors, and it was then seen that the newcomers were the German men-of-war-the sightly naval flag of the Empire flying low from their stern rails. In the growing dusk the blue stripes and the white background had been mistaken by many from a distance for the British red, though the long, low hulls of the ships, painted a dead white, marked them as anything but English in

Passing outside the second line of the fleet the newcomers cast anchor inside the Roads, near the Jean Bart and the Giovanni Bausan, and the welcome they got to the harbor had to be given in the short half-hour between subset and lamplight. The Kaiserin Augusta, which will be the flagship of the German squadron, is but one year old, and is rated as one of the finest ships in the German navy. Registering 6,052 tons, she will be, next to the Blake, the largest ship in the international fleet, and in many respects will be the most striking and effective of all the warships which go from here next Monday to New-York, With only two-thirds of the tonnage of the Blake, the Kaiserin Augusta is thirteen feet longer, and with her rakish stem and stern and her decks sloping gradually to their greatest height and massiveness amidships, she looks at once a more graceful and more modern type of ship of war; her style and lines approaching more closely and agreeably those which the new American Navy has made familiar in the scaports of this country than those of any others of the foreign ships. The Kaiserin Augusta is perhaps more like the Charleston in appearance than any of the Cramp ships, the low fore and aft of the west coast cruise aiding strongly the resemblance between the two. The Charleston is only 312 feet long, however, while the Kaiserin Augusta is 388. For a cruiser of her size the German flagship carries rather light armament, her largest guns being but 5.9 inch. Of these she has twelve, with eight of 4.9 inch. The Charleston, which is one-third smaller, carries two 8-inch guns, while the British cruiser Australia, almost her equal in size, carries guns of 9.2 calibre. The formidable Italian Giovanni Bausan, only half as big as the Kaiserin Augusta, staggers under the weight o two 10-inch rifles, the biggest in the fleet. But the Australia and the Bausan are all built up amidships to bear heavy armament and fall about 100 feet short of the splendid length of the grace-

ful and stately German flagship.

The Seeadler, which quietly followed the Kaiserin Augusta into the Roads, almost hidden in the settling smoke of the repeated salutes from her consort and the British and American flagships, is an unprotected cruiser about one-third her companion's tonnage, but built, apparently, on the same general lines. She, too, is but a year out of the shipyards, and preserves the same clean and dazzling front as the Augusta, the white coats of both adding to the effect of freshness and sightliness. The two German ships alone of the foreign squadrons are painted in the American fashion, and but for the flags they float and the distinctive look of officers and crew might easily be taken as additions to the American fleet. The Kaiserin Augusta has 28 officers and 330 men aboard, and the German uniform will undoubtedly in a day er two be as well known ashore as the stripes, shoulder-straps and lace of the Russians, French, Dutch and Italians.

With the two late arrivals to-day the inter-

national flotilla here has increased to twenty-seven

ships. The American squadron numbers fourteen in all-the flagship Philadelphia, the Newark, Baltimore, Bennington, Bancroft, San Francisco and Atlanta, under Admiral Benham; the Chicago, Yorktown, Vesuvius, Charleston and Concord, under Admiral Walker; the torpedo-boat Cushing and the disputch boat Dolphin. The foreign fleet is made up of the five English cruisers, Blake, Magicienne, Tartar, Australia and Partridge; the Russian cruisers, General, Admiral and Rynda; the Kaiser in Augusta, and the Sceadler, which float the German flag; the French ships, Jean Bart and Hussard; the Italian cruiser, Giovanni Bausan and the Dutch man-of-war, Van Speyk. The fine weather of the last four days, with that promised by the Weather Bureau on this coast until Thursday or Friday, encourages the hope that the Spanish squadron, which sailed from Havana on Sunday, may, after all, turn aside into the Roads, instead of going straight on to New-York. The Spanish commander has under him three ships of war, the protected cruiser Reina Regenta, the unprotected cruiser Infanta Isabel and the torpedo vessel Nueva Espana, as well as the Columbus caravels, the Santa Maria, Nina and Pinta; so that the arrival of the Spanish fleet is eagerly desired as an important addition to the spectacle here-the loss of which would rob the rendezvous of much of its historical suggestiveness and spectacular value. Admiral Gherardi is inclined to believe that the Spaniards will arrive in time, as the voyage from Havana to the Capes, even with the handicap of the caravels in tow, would not, under favorable conditions, occupy the fleet more than five days. With the three men-of-war and the three caravels the international flotilla here would number forty-one-a larger collection of warships of their quality, or perhaps of any quality, than has ever before been assembled in American waters. The Reina Regenta carries an admiral, and is considered an excellent repre sentative of the modern Spanish navy. She is a little larger than the Charleston, the Baltimore, the Jean Bart, the Giovanni Bausan and other ships here of her class, and some interesting comparisons might be made between her qualities and appearance and those of the other French, Italian a 1 American ships. The Dimitri Donskoi, the Russian flagship, has been counted on daily since Saturday last to reach port, but she

still lingers somewhere on the Atlantic. She will

be the third biggest cruiser in the fleet when she

comes, almost equalling in tennage the Kaiserin

Augusta, and outweighing the Australia by about 200 tons. The Hussard, which ran down to